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THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

OLDEST BEE PAPER IN AMERICA

GEORGE W. YORK, Editor. } DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO BEE-CULTURE. { Weekly, \$1.00 a Year. Sample Free.

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The Dates—October 11th, 12th and 13th.

The Place—The Louisiana Hotel, corner 71st Street and Avenue B, Chicago, Ills., two blocks south of the south side of the World's Fair Grounds.

What of It?—Why, the North American Bee-Keepers' Association meets on the above dates and at the above-named place! Everybody should make their arrangements so as to "get there." It must be the biggest and best convention of the North American. COME, and bring your friends. See hotel rates, etc., on page 324 of this number of the BEE JOURNAL.

Beeville, Bee Co., Tex., will be Mrs. Jennie Atchley's permanent address after Sept. 15th. She wishes her customers and correspondents to take notice of this change of her address, so there may not be any unnecessary delays. Mrs. A. and her family will make Beeville their future home. Bee-ville will now be rightly named, as it will have a big bee-woman with a big bee-family, and also lots of bees and bee-hives. Beeville, Bee county, Tex., is the place, and Mrs. Atchley—well, you will know where to find her now.

Keeping in Line in things apicultural is what the principal bee-papers have been doing for a number of months, and we are more than pleased to note the almost perfect harmony existing among nearly all of the bee-publishers. In *Gleanings* for Sept. 1st, after quoting our editorial paragraph on bicycling on page 231, and very kindly thanking us, Bro. Root closed with these words: "By the way, we have kept in line in apicultural matters so far, and may we continue to do so." That is our wish also, and when bee-editors all desire to do right, there should be no need for getting "out of line." We are looking forward to something akin to an "old-fashioned" "love-feast" about Oct. 11th, 12th and 13th, when all "ye editors" and "dose happy bee-mans und bee-vimmens" get together. Will you be there, brother—and sister?

Chas. H. Thies, of Illinois, is the only bee-keeper that has so far notified us of any intention to attend the meeting of the North American next month. Of course there will be a good gathering. Friends, please let us know if you expect to be there, so that we can tell others whom they may be likely to see.

A Perfect Success is what one of *Gleanings'* correspondents pronounces the Langdon non-swarming attachment. A number of bee-keepers still have faith that non-swarmers can be made to work satisfactorily. Faith and works go well together, you know, whether in religion or bee-keeping.

Have You Read page 325 yet?

The Freight Rate on Honey from Los Angeles to New York, via Sunset Gulf route, on extracted honey in tin cans, boxed, released, in carloads, minimum weight 30,000 pounds, is 75 cts. per 100 lbs.

Mr. C. N. Wilson, in the *Rural Californian*, thinks that this rate, given by the Southern Pacific railroad, is "low enough to satisfy the most radical corporation killer. It will be the fault of the honey producer himself if fair prices are not received by him for California honey, as its quality is such this season as to insure ready sale wherever it is put on the market properly. There is an impression abroad that the honey-yield this year is very large all over California, but the fact is that not more than two-thirds as much honey has been produced in Southern California this year as in ordinary years, not because there was not bloom enough, but because of severe losses of bees in March and April."

Mr. Samuel M. Guest, of Clinton, Wis., called on us last week. He reports a most excellent honey crop in his locality this year—the best in over ten years. It is refreshing to get such a report. Too bad it isn't the rule instead of the more than occasional exception.

Our Biographical Sketches are enjoyed by all, it seems, including our brother publishers, if we may judge by the pleasant things they have to say about them. Here is what we find in *Gleanings* for Sept. 1st:

The biographical department of the *AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL* has been maintained vigorously for over a year now, and in every issue of the weekly. We thought, some three or four years ago, that we had "done up" pretty nearly all the prominent bee-keepers; but new ones are coming to the fore, and it is a pleasure to make their acquaintance. Brother York is a good introducer.

Thank you, Bro. Root. But when it comes to elegant pictures, *Gleanings* is "right in it." The *BEE JOURNAL* being weekly, and 32 pages, yet only \$1.00 a year, we cannot afford to use such fine paper as do *Gleanings* and some of the monthly bee-papers, else our pictures might be more creditable. If it wasn't for the fact that the real goodness of our bee-keepers so much overbalances any defects in their

pictures as shown in the *BEE JOURNAL*, we should indeed be tempted to feel discouraged sometimes. Reader, just help us to double our circulation, and then see what we can give you in return for your money and your efforts! If you want a genuine surprise in return, just let all surprise us a little first with long lists, or many short lists, of new subscribers, and also prompt renewals of your own subscriptions.

Bro. Chas. Dadant is at Sturgeon Bay, Wis., for awhile, to avoid the annual attack of hay fever with which he is afflicted when at home in Hamilton, Ills. We are indeed glad to report that his son, Bro. C. P. Dadant, who has been very sick with typhoid fever, is now able to walk about, and hopes soon to be quite himself again. We trust that we, as well as hundreds of bee-keepers from all over the country, may have the pleasure of meeting Bros. Chas. and C. P. Dadant at the meeting of the North American next month. They are the folks that know how to make comb foundation, as is shown by their exhibit in one of the Illinois honey-cases at the World's Fair.

Hon. Eugene Secor, the popular judge of the apiarian exhibits at the World's Fair, will again take of the work of judging honey, etc., about Sept. 16th. When here in July we believe he examined what exhibits were ready, and particularly the honey of last year; this time he will judge the new honey installed recently, and the State exhibits that have been completed since his last visit. Judge Secor will find that great changes have been made during the past month, especially in the exhibits of Illinois, Iowa and Indiana—the three big "I's."

Convention Notices.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The next meeting of the Susquehanna County Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at the Jay House, in New Milford, Pa., on Thursday, Oct. 12, 1893, at 10 o'clock a.m. All are cordially invited.
Harford, Pa. H. M. SEELEY, Sec.

INTERNATIONAL.—The North American Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its 24th annual convention on Oct. 11, 12 and 13, 1893, in Chicago, Ills. Not only is every bee-keeper in America, whether a member of the society or not, invited to be present, but a special invitation is extended to friends of apiculture from every foreign land, FRANK BENTON, Sec.
Washington, D. C.

The St. Joseph Fair Association will hold their second annual Fair at St. Joseph, Mo., on Sept. 18th to 23rd, inclusive. Rev. E. T. Abbott is the Superintendent of the bee and honey department, and the following is the premium list:

Best colony of Italian bees and best colony of Carniolan bees—Silver Medal and Diploma.

Best display of imported queens on single combs in observatory hives.—Silver Medal and Diploma.

Best display of queens reared by exhibitor, with progeny, on single combs, in observatory hives—Silver Medal and Diploma.

Best display of the general conduct and habits of a colony of bees in an observatory hive without manipulation—Silver Medal and Diploma.

Best and largest display of honey in comb, not less than 100 pounds—Silver Medal.

Best and most attractive display of extracted honey, not less than 100 pounds—Silver Medal and Diploma.

Best display of beeswax and comb foundation—Silver Medal and Diploma.

Best display of honey-producing plants, including stalks, flowers and seeds, all labeled with name—Silver Medal.

Best comb foundation machine, to be operated on the ground—Silver Medal.

Best honey extractor—Silver Medal and Diploma.

Best wax extractor—Silver Medal and Diploma.

Best bee-smoker—Silver Medal and Diploma.

Best crate of 500 sections, open to manufacturers only—Silver Medal and Diploma.

Best foundation fastener—Silver Medal and Diploma.

Best section press—Silver Medal and Diploma.

Best honey knife—Silver Medal and Diploma.

Best bee-feeder—Diploma.

Best queen-cage—Diploma.

Best drone-trap—Diploma.

Best display of apicultural literature—Silver Medal and Diploma.

Best all-purpose hive—Silver Medal and Diploma.

Best and most complete general display of apicultural implements—Silver Medal and Diploma.

Finest and best crate of comb honey, not less than 20 pounds—Silver Medal and Diploma.

Best and finest 20 pounds of extracted honey—Silver Medal and Diploma.

The Louisiana Hotel is the place where the North American bee-convention will be held on Oct. 11th, 12th and 13th. See the advertisement of the hotel on page 324 of this issue of the BEE JOURNAL. Any of our readers who may be coming to the World's Fair before the convention is held, would do well to "put up" at the Louisiana Hotel. Full information, on page 324.

STRAY STINGS From— The Stinger.

I have a friend from over the sea,
Who said to me: "I gots von pee;
Him vork und sings like eferytings,
Mit yellow pack und golden vings.
Py tay him goes dose a flowers all round
Und gets dot schweetness py der pound.
Him bin so qvich mit feet und hands—
I dinks I call him—'Fife Golden Bands.'"

"He waxed hot," said a wag, as he saw a bee sting a boy on the ear.

"'Twas sweet, but I hated to do it," said the bee that stung a pretty girl on the lip when she accidentally squeezed it.

Waxmeyer—"Why is a bee-hive like a prison or a convent?"

Honeycup—"Because it is full of cells, I suppose."

Muchhoney—"Say, old fellow, can you tell me what is a Rambler?"

Gotnone—"Give it up."

Muchhoney—"A bee, to be sure."

As the producers of pure honey meet in annual convention, why don't the adulterators of honey do likewise? It would be no more than fair play, if they should.

A bee-hive is said to be a female monarchy; yet it is not a petticoat government. This is too bad, for our lady friends cannot take any consolation out of this natural order of things.

Did it ever occur to you that some of our apicultural publishers wrote themselves into the business they are now pursuing? Among the number may be mentioned Messrs. Root, Hutchinson and Alley. They all wrote for the bee-papers before they launched out "on their own hook."

Quite a change, chemically speaking, goes on within a man who has partaken of a dinner of baked beans. Can any of the bee-keepers of the Ventura honey-belt tell us if the same gaseous disturbances incident to bean-eating follow the eating of the new bean-honey of California? I would suggest that some of this honey be sent to the apicultural chemical experts in a University, and to the Government bureau at Washington, that they may tell us all about it.

Read our great offers on page 325.



DANA F. PARK.

Bee-keepers, like other people, must sooner or later expect to be called from earthly scenes to those of a higher and better world. We believe that this is only the third biographical sketch of the kind that we have had in the BEE JOURNAL since beginning this department, Mr. Quinby and Mr. Grimm being the others.

Though the leaders in bee-keeping are taken from the field of earthly usefulness, yet they live in the lives and memories of those left to mourn their departure; and with the hope that helpful lessons may be learned from the life-stories of those who have aided in advancing modern bee-culture, and also have been a blessing to mankind in the various walks of life, we present to our readers something about Mr. Dana F. Park, of Athens, Pa., one of our old subscribers, and who for nearly half a century had been engaged in bee-culture, keeping pace with its advancements, and at death his apiary ranking with the best in the section of country where he lived.

Along with his large mercantile trade he acted as a general supply agent for bee-keepers of the surrounding country, and was in correspondence with apiarists in many parts of the United States.

From his son, Robert B., we find that as a lad he learned to hive his father's swarms, and had been actively engaged in the work ever since. After one terrible experience, such as any bee-man is liable to—of falling from a tree with a swarm of bees, resulting in many stings,

and necessary staying-in-doors for weeks—the sting of a bee produced but momentary pain, no swelling following. He preferred the Eclectic form of hive, and replaced black bees with the Italians at an early date.

Mr. Park died on Aug. 5, 1893, of cancer of the liver, which had affected other organs and the stomach.

The following more formal account of Mr. Park's life and labors among his fellow men, we take from a newspaper sketch published at Athens, Pa., where he had been known and honored for years:

Dana Fish Park, the eldest son of the late Rev. Chester Park, was born in Sheshequin, Jan. 6, 1830. When Dana was five years old the family came to Athens, and his father embarked in the mercantile business. At a very early age Dana was installed as a clerk, spending his time when not in school waiting upon customers. Being unusually bright, he had so advanced before he was out of his teens, that he was thoroughly competent to manage the establishment—a much more difficult task then than in these days when business is done more systematically. When he attained his majority he was admitted as partner in the store. Although the partnership continued until 1862, when the senior member retired, the management of the concern devolved upon the junior partner, and it is no flattery to say that Athens never had a more popular business man.

Mr. Park had been twice married; first, to Miss Catharine Ball, Oct. 22, 1855; second, to Miss Lydia M. Carner, April 20, 1865, who survives him, with his four sons, Irvin K., the only child by the first marriage, and William K., Robert B., and Charles D.; also one adopted daughter, May.

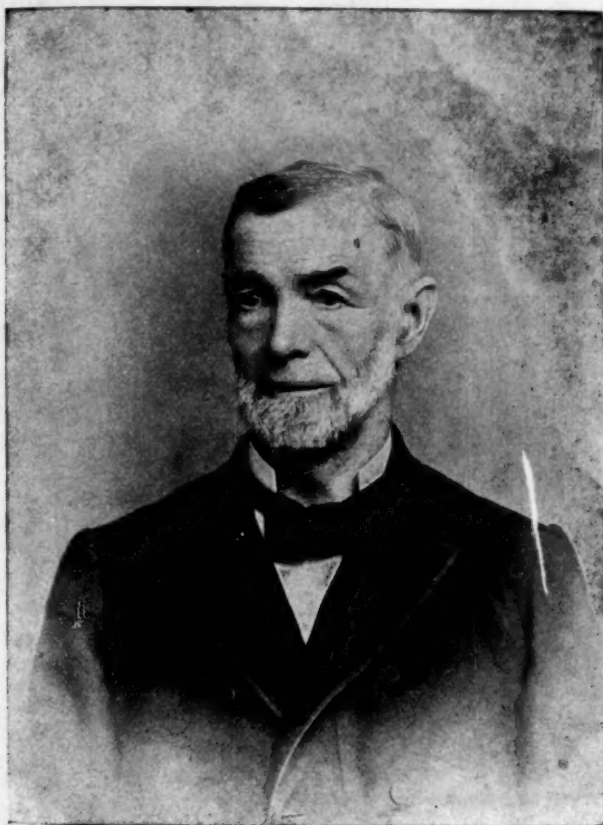
Perhaps no other citizen of this village has taken as great interest in its welfare as Mr. Park. During his whole life he has been closely connected with its affairs. He has several times filled offices of honor and trust, such as burgess, councilman, school director, etc., the duties of which were always discharged with fidelity. He has always been foremost and self-sacrificing in promoting the interests of the town and the good of his fellowmen.

During the Civil War he was most energetic in ministering in every possible

way to the comfort and encouragement of the boys who went to the front. He was their financial agent at home, caring for their business, and receiving their money sent home on pay-days, and looking after all their affairs without remuneration. His letters to the boys were full of encouragement and cheer. Anything needed for the comfort of the soldiers was freely given. Whenever the news of a great battle was received

popularity nor position, but he had a keen sense of honor and of right, and when convinced of duty, he was immovable and unswerving in its performance. Of large heart and generous impulses, he stood firmly for what he believed to be right.

But this sketch would be incomplete without a few words in regard to Mr. Park's Christian character. He was converted in the spring of 1858, and



DANA F. PARK.

he was one of the first to go to the front and care for the wounded, and send home the dead. When the confederates moved to Maryland, he enlisted in the 13th Pennsylvania militia, and served in the Antietam campaign. He was a member of Perkins Post, G. A. R., and for the last number of years its chaplain.

Mr. Park was a man of very strong and positive convictions. Of a modest and retiring nature, he never sought

united with the Baptist church, of which his wife was a member. His conversion was a marked one. It changed the whole tenor of his life. He immediately threw the whole power of his positive nature on the side of the Christian religion. His life became imbued with the spirit of Christianity. For years he was actively engaged in revival work in outlying neighborhoods. In Wolcott Hollow, he maintained religious meet-

ings weekly, and sometimes nightly, for a long time, conducting the services himself, when no clergyman was present. As a church member he was always ready and efficient in any work to which he was called until failing health compelled him to desist. How many there have been, the current of whose lives were turned Christward by his efforts, can only be known when that day comes in which all things shall be revealed. Death came to him as a messenger of peace and rest. Gladly he committed his spirit into the keeping of Him in whom he had believed.

His funeral was attended from the family home Tuesday, Aug. 8th, at 10 o'clock a.m. The services were conducted by the pastor of the deceased, the Rev. L. E. Wheeler, of Waverly, N. Y., who paid a fine tribute to the life and character of his deceased parishioner and brother. The casket was covered with beautiful and delicate floral offerings. The one of special beauty and magnificence was a pillow of roses presented by many of his comrades of the 13th Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, as their tribute to his memory. The pallbearers were his longtime friends and associates.

The business places were closed during the hour of services, and the people gathered in large numbers to testify of their respect and personal regard for one who has filled so large a place among them.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

In this department will be answered those questions needing IMMEDIATE attention, and such as are not of sufficient special interest to require replies from the 25 or more apiarists who help to make "Queries and Replies" so interesting on another page. In the main, it will contain questions and answers upon matters that particularly interest beginners.—ED.

Queen that Stopped Laying.

Will a one-year-old queen cease laying for a month or more, and then commence again? What would be best to do with her? The circumstances are as follows:

On Aug. 15th a good, strong and profitable colony, with a last year's queen, was found to contain neither brood nor eggs, and supposing them to be queenless, a this year's laying queen from a nucleus was caged and laid on the frames for 24 hours, when all seemed

favorable to liberate, and she was freed. The morning of the 20th I examined them, expecting to find eggs if not larvae, but I went entirely through and found neither. On casting my eyes in front of the hive, I noticed a queen and one bee on a blade of grass. I caught her, and she seemed to not have near the life and activity she usually had. I placed her at the entrance, and the bees recognized her, and she slowly crawled into the hive, when I discovered her to be the older queen, as her wing is clipped.

A bee-keeper friend thought probably both queens were in the hive, the old one disabled in some way, so I examined carefully this morning, and found only the older queen, and to all appearances all right. They have always been gentle, but now they are quite cross.

J. W. SOUTHWOOD.

Monument City, Ind., Aug. 21, 1893.

ANSWERS.—The probability is that the best thing you can do with that queen is to pinch her head off. She has not been laying for at least three weeks, and it is not likely that she ever will. If you had killed her before introducing the other queen, it would have made a difference as to the reception of the latter.

You are probably right in concluding that the queen you introduced has been killed, but please remember that your not finding her is not proof positive that she is gone. Sometimes a queen hides so that she cannot be found. You found the old queen on a blade of grass, and if she crawled out of the hive without any interference on your part, you may take it as pretty sure evidence that she is worthless, seeing there is no brood in the hive.

A Beginner's Experience with Bees.

About May 15th a swarm of bees settled in my back yard. I caught and hived them, but I never had any experience with bees before I subscribed for the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL and got "Bees and Honey" as a premium. I am in a mess; my bees have been apparently working hard since I hived them, but they have only filled 2 frames with comb. They have filled about half the comb with brood, and have filled about one-fourth of the other cells half full of honey. It seems to me that something is the matter. Should I get a new queen and put her in, destroying the old queen? or should I leave the old queen in and feed them for winter? I don't think they will gather enough honey for

winter. My bees are the 5-banded variety. As this is my first trial with bees, I am naturally discouraged. Please answer through the BEE JOURNAL, and tell me also which variety of queens is the best, and where I should purchase.

HUGH RAY BROWN.

Holly Springs, Miss., Aug. 15, 1893.

ANSWERS.—Your bees are certainly not doing a land-office business, and the question is, where lies the fault? What are other bees doing in your vicinity? If there is no harvest, and other bees are doing nothing, then your bees are not to blame.

If the swarm was very small, then it may be that they have done all that ought to be expected of them. But if you had a good-sized swarm, and there has been a fair honey-yield, then there is something very decidedly wrong in their building only two combs in three months from the middle of May.

It is not the easiest thing to say what is wrong without seeing the colony. It is possible that they became queenless and have laying workers. Is the sealed brood worker-brood? Do the cappings show a level surface, or are the cappings somewhat in appearance like a lot of little marbles laid together? If the latter, you may suspect a drone-laying queen, or else laying workers.

In any case, it is somewhat doubtful if you will succeed as well by anything you will do with them as you will to make a new start with a colony that you know to be all right. If, however, you want to try a new queen, you will find reliable dealers among the advertisements in this journal. Other things being equal, order from the one nearest you.

Wintering Bees in a Smoke-House.

Will bees winter well in a stone smoke-house, without getting the smell of the smoke out? If not, how could the smell be gotten out?

Irene, Ill.

W. L. HARRINGTON.

ANSWER.—Perhaps there is nothing better to get out the smoke than to thoroughly air the smoke-house, although it is not certain that a good deal would not then be left. A heavy coat of white-wash of quicklime would help to make it sweeter. After keeping it open, if possible, all summer to thoroughly air it, then wash the walls with hot water thoroughly, let it dry, and then whitewash.

That's answering the question as you put it, for you seem to take it for granted

that aside from the smoke there will be no trouble in wintering bees there. That's a matter by no means certain. Better not try more than a few. While some report entire success in wintering bees in houses built specially for the purpose, allowing an exit for the bees so they can fly whenever they want, there are few if any reports of successful wintering in ordinary buildings above ground

Two Laying Queens in One Hive.

I had a colony of bees that kept two laying queens for about five weeks, then superseded one of them. What was the cause of that? There were worker-bees flying at the same colony from both queens at once. There was no division-board in the hive, and no upper story.

T. J. MOFFITT.

Kemp's Mills, N. C., Aug. 10, 1893.

ANSWER.—Formerly it was thought that only one laying queen would be tolerated in a hive at one time. A good many reports of two laying queens in one hive, however, show that there are many exceptions, and it is generally supposed that when the old queen approaches the period of her decline, a daughter is reared to take her place, the mother often continuing to lay for some time side by side with the daughter.



CONDUCTED BY

Mrs. Jennie Atchley,

BEEVILLE, TEXAS.

Getting Bees Ready for Winter.

As questions are already beginning to come in, asking how to prepare bees for winter, I will say a few words early, so the beginners will have plenty of time in which to get their bees ready for winter. The following directions are for all the South below the line of northern Arkansas or Tennessee, or latitude 35°:

First, see that the queens are all laying nicely in September or October, so as to have the hives stocked with young, vigorous bees for winter. Next, do not rush to a conclusion that your bees are queenless because you find no brood in October, for the queens will likely stop laying about the time white frost comes, or when the leaves begin to fall, as this brings a stop to pollen and honey storing, so do not be alarmed at finding no brood, for if they have a fair colony of bees, they are all right, queen or no queen. When you make an examination in the spring, about the time new pollen is gathered, you will then be able to easily tell the queenless colonies, as all good queens *will* begin to lay soon after new pollen comes in. Then give each queenless colony a queen, and they will work right off with the same vigor as those having queens all winter.

Now, do not think this strange, for I tell you these things because I have known many beginners to examine their bees in the fall, and pitch right out and order a queen, and put her into their supposed queenless hive, just to have her killed, and thus lose a dollar. If your hives in October have average colonies of bees, you may be pretty sure they have a queen; but if you *really* know a colony to be queenless in the fall, of course you can give it a queen then just as well as in the spring.

Next, see that *all* the colonies have at least 20 pounds of honey, and a good, tight single-walled hive, and they have all the attention they need for winter in this latitude. The most essential thing about the hive is a *good, tight* cover to protect them from the cold, sleet and rains that we are likely to have here in December, and on up to March.

I believe this is about all that is necessary to have the bees in tip-top condition for winter.

If you have not gone crazy on increase, and have your bees too weak, or else extracted from the brood-nest too late, your bees are apt to be O. K. without further attention. In fact, my way to quickly ascertain how my bees are fixed for winter, is just to raise the cover for a moment, and catch the sound as it comes up from the colony. This tells me just about how they are off for bees, and then I place the cover back securely and lift one end of the hive, and this weighs pretty accurately, to me, the amount of stores, etc., as my hives are all about the same. Now some may accuse me of too much guess-work about it, but it gives me just about as accurate

means of telling how they are fixed as if I pulled them all apart, which is quite a job late in the fall. But if you cannot trust yourself in this way, you can dissect the whole hive.

The above directions are for beginners in the South, as I do not pretend to instruct the veterans. I only give my own plans, stripped clear of theory, and as I have been pretty successful in wintering bees for years, I feel safe in giving my plans to beginners. But if any of you know a better way, by all means use it, JENNIE ATCHLEY.

Very Poor Honey Season.

Mrs. ATCHLEY:—I report for 1893 the poorest honey season since I have kept bees. I had some 30 colonies, spring count, increased by dividing to about 60, with an average of a little over one pound of honey to the hive. General farm crops are very poor, on account of continuous dry, hot weather.

A. T. McKIBBEN.

Flag Spring, Ky., Aug. 15, 1893.

Various Experiences with Foul Brood.

As those that have been "through the mill," as it were, with foul brood have been called on to speak out, I will add a little mite of experience.

In the year 1879, or 1880, we purchased an empty hive that had contained a foul-broody colony the year before, but we did not know it at the time we put a swarm into it, and they took the foul brood, and I could only save 4 out of about 100 fine colonies. I would be afraid for the wind to blow through my bee-yards from a foul-broody colony. I tell you it catches, and takes a death grip, and holds it, too, unless the severest means and most thorough cleansing and care be taken to check it.

A few years ago I had an out-apiary situated in a creek bottom, and there came an overflow just at swarming time, when the hives were all full of brood in all stages, and drowned the bees nearly all out, washing some hives clear away, and the brood all rotted in the combs, and no trace of foul brood followed, nor anything else. But when the combs dried up, they were given to other bees, and they cleaned them up, and all was well.

Again, sometime after that I shipped a carload of bees in hot weather, and 70 of the strongest colonies smothered, as

they were heavy with brood and bees. I unloaded them, cleaned up the dead bees, gave the combs of dead brood and some honey to other colonies, and no disease or any disturbance followed. I say foul brood *cannot* be started by dead brood of any kind or character, unless the germs of *foul* brood were there before.

Now, our Canadian brothers may have a different kind of foul brood from what we are used to. We have no right to dispute any of Mr. McEvoy's statements. I have not a word to say against his cure, or his foul brood in Canada, as he seems to be doing a wonderful work, and a good work, too, in curing the foul brood they have in Canada; but I would just have to see him cure such foul brood as we had, by his methods and treatment. Putting bees into the same hives where foul-broody bees had been before, will not work in Texas. But who knows but it may in Canada? They are different countries, you see.

JENNIE ATCHLEY.

Some Queen Questions.

MRS. ATCHLEY:—I introduced a fine queen some days ago, and she was released all right, and two of my neighbors came over and wished to see an Italian queen, so I lifted the comb half way out, and she became frightened and flew away, and I found her at the entrance of another hive with a ball of bees around her. I took her from the bees and returned her to her own hive, and they balled her also. Please tell me what caused them to do so. Would it not be better to keep the queen caged a couple days before giving the bees a chance to eat out the candy, that they may become more acquainted with the queen?

Will you please tell me if a pure or tested Italian queen will lay pure Italian eggs? Will she do so next year, as some here say they will not be pure the second year? Also please tell me if a young queen will hatch out and kill my new queen, as I see they have a sealed queen-cell.

J. W. ALLISON.

Dan, Tex.

Friend Allison, the reason the bees from her own hive balled their queen when you returned her, was on account of the sting poison the bees had saturated her with. Bees will ball their own queen just as quickly as a strange one, when she has sting poison on her. The next time you have a queen take wing,

shake a frame of bees right down in front of the entrance, and close the hive quickly, step back out of the way, and she will return all right.

In some instances it may be better to keep queens caged a few days in the hive before giving the bees access to the candy, but I never do so; I always see that they have candy enough to completely fill up the food hole, as when a queen has come a long way the candy may be nearly all gone; in such cases there ought to be more candy put in. I seldom lose a queen by the candy plan.

Yes, a pure Italian queen will lay eggs that will produce pure Italian bees, if she has been purely mated, and her eggs will produce Italian bees as long as she lives.

Yes, usually when a young queen hatches out, the old queen is destroyed, unless she is removed.

JENNIE ATCHLEY.

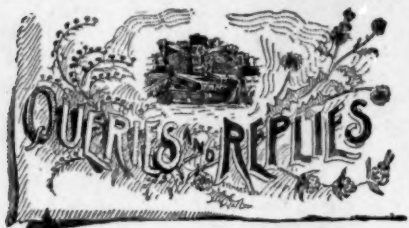
Southern Reports for 1893.

Reports are coming in from all over the South, and our State has had a good honey year, with the exceptions of a few localities. South and southwest Texas have a fair yield this year. Some portions of Mississippi have good crops. California has done no bad things in getting honey, but of course they did not have one of those old-time *big* crops.

The portions of Tennessee heard from have average honey crops, and in most parts of the South crops of honey have been fair, considering the amount of bees in the spring, as bees were usually in poor condition and weak when they ought to have been strong. There lies the secret, friends. If we will attend to our little pets in the spring, and at times when no honey is coming in, they are most sure to repay, and in good money, as we cannot expect a poor, weak colony of bees to build up from the stump, and gather much surplus. Unless we have an eye on this, we are going to miss a honey crop, surely. Let the bee-keeper work for bees, and at the right time, and the bees will then take care of the honey.

JENNIE ATCHLEY.

Honey as Food and Medicine is just the thing so help sell honey, as it shows the various ways in which honey may be used as a food and as a medicine. Try 100 copies of it, and see what good "salesmen" they are. See the third page of this number of the BEE JOURNAL for description and prices.



What to Do with Partly-Filled and Uncapped Sections.

Query 888.—All things considered, what is the very best disposition to make of partly-capped and uncapped sections of honey after the season is ended?—N. C.

Sell or use immediately. — Mrs. L. HARRISON.

Feed them back to weak colonies. — WILL M. BARNUM.

Extract the honey, and use the sections for "bait" next season. — EUGENE SECOR.

Extract the honey from them, and put them on another season to be filled. — P. H. ELWOOD.

One good way is to pile them on some colony short of stores, and let it clean them out. — H. D. CUTTING.

The best save after extracting the honey, and the rest burn after cutting out the comb. — J. H. LARRABEE.

Extract the honey, let the bees clean them up, and store for use or "bait" sections the next year. — G. M. DOOLITTLE.

If you can do it successfully, feed and have them filled; or else extract and keep the combs until next season. — A. J. COOK.

To extract the honey, return the section to the bees to have them dried up, and preserve them for next summer. — DADANT & SON.

My own idea is to let the bees clean them out, and then keep them over for another season. But why have many such sections? — J. E. POND.

I don't know. If you manage to the very best advantage, you will have very few or no such sections on hand at the close of the honey season. — C. H. DIBERN.

If you have a market for them, sell the best for something less than full price. It may pay to extract some. As for the rest, put them in piles in supers,

protected from the weather, and let the bees rob them out, allowing entrances for only two or three bees at a time, so they will not tear the combs. — C. C. MILLER.

Cut out all the honey that is capped, and sell it for chunk honey. Let the bees clean out what remains. Consign the combs to the wax-extractor. The sections will make kindling-wood. — EMERSON T. ABBOTT.

1. Sell the best, if the market will admit of it. 2. Feed back to colonies not fully provided with stores. 3. Extract the honey, and allow the bees to clean them up, then store away in close room for future use. — J. P. H. BROWN.

Sell all you can at the best price obtainable above the price of extracted honey, then extract the rest. Let the bees clean up the sections, and then store them in a dry place, safe from mice, for next season's use. — S. I. FREEBORN.

Throw the honey out with the extractor; put the sections back in the hive, and when the bees have removed all the adhering honey, put them away where they will be kept clean and free from worms, and use them next year. — M. MAHIN.

My plan has always been to extract them. Place them on top of hives to be cleaned up, then stored away in a nice, dry place for next year's use. There may be a profitable way to feed and get them filled, but I have not yet found it. — Mrs. JENNIE ATCHLEY.

That depends upon how much honey they contain. I think it most profitable for me to collect those nearly full, put them back and secure their completion by feeding extracted honey; to extract from the medium ones and to allow the bees to carry the honey out of the lightest ones. — R. L. TAYLOR.

There are two methods of management—and only two—by which the unfinished sections can be handled without loss. The more profitable of the two plans is to have them completed by feeding back pure honey, having the work done by properly prepared colonies. If you do not have the skill to conduct this work, the next best way is to extract the honey from the section combs, let the bees clean them, and then preserve them for the next season. Their after management is another matter to consider. — G. W. DEMAREE.

Great Premiums on page 325!



Introducing New Blood to Our Apiaries.

Written for the American Bee Journal

BY DR. G. L. TINKER.

The best time of the year to supersede undesirable queens is in August and September. They may be old queens or hybrid queens, or queens that may be objectionable from some other cause. Each apiarist will have his own notions of improvement of his stock of bees. While some will want only 3-banded yellow bees, others seem satisfied with a mixed strain; and it will have to be admitted that for honey-producing, a mixed race, and particularly the Syrio-German hybrid and the Italo-German hybrid, are unexcelled as workers. Many bee-keepers deny this statement, but if they have good reason to do so, they have been every year introducing several queens of unrelated pure Italian stock, and so have kept up the vigor of the queens and activity of the workers—a steady improvement being the result. Hence, it may be admitted that pure, well-bred Italians are fully the equal of the best hybrids for honey, but not that they are better. The fact remains that the constant infusing of new blood into an apiary tends to the development of the highest producing qualities of the bees; and this may be said of hybrid bees as well as of pure Italians.

My brother, C. O. Tinker, residing in Ashtabula county, Ohio, has as good a strain of bees for practical honey-producing as there is in the world to-day. They are only Syrio-German hybrids, the mother-stock being of Syrian origin, and hence every queen is a Syrian by direct descent. His start was made from my Syrio-Albino bees. However, they are now quite dark, from having every year mated to the common black drones of the locality. These bees are now great swarmers, because so highly prolific, and still they produce a large amount of honey of the finest quality

every year. They are not only the finest comb-builders, but are energetic to a high degree. Though a colony may swarm until a few bees are left, they build right up again in a little time, and are ready for the toughest winter on record, without protection, and in the thinnest of hives. Although they winter better with protection, I have been surprised that bees could stand such cold winters in a single-story of my small hive without care or protection of any kind.

The fact is, my brother has the bees and can't sell them, or even give them away, and not having the time to attend to them as they should be, they simply take care of themselves, store honey, swarm and go to the woods. He has lost 15 swarms so far this season, from 11 colonies has obtained several hundred pounds of the choicest honey, and his 13 colonies left are all strong and in good condition. For hap-hazard bee-keeping, this beats the old box-hive men badly, as the bees are in the Nonpareil bee-hive, that I had supposed required much care to winter and breed up into serviceable colonies. He uses but one story of the hive, and seems to get as large colonies as any one could desire.

There is no doubt about the extreme hardness of the bees, and their great prolificness—two of the most valuable features in a strain of bees that I believe are largely the result of much crossing the Syrian with the German race of bees. The most singular thing about them is the fact that although located close to the business center of a city, they never have stung any one outside of the fence that incloses them, and several families live very close, and one not over 40 feet from the bees.

Now, lest someone will want some of these bees, I will not forget to add that they are the ugliest bees to handle I ever saw. They must be well smoked, and then rubber gloves and bee-veil are necessary, besides tying up the coat-sleeves and pant's-legs, as they will crawl all over for a place to sting. It is even dangerous to go near them without protection. And this is the reason no one wants to buy them, or even take them as a gift. So long as they give no trouble, they are unmolested except by the fortified venture of my brother among them for honey.

It is probably not generally known that the crossing of unrelated bees of any pure race results in producing bees more difficult to handle than the origi-

nal. They many be very gentle, but the new cross is rarely so.

Again, a strain of bees may be unprolific, indolent, and next to worthless, but if the young queens are mated to drones of unrelated stock, the queens at once become prolific, and their workers fair honey-gatherers.

The above facts have a practical application to all bee-keepers, and should stimulate them to introduce new queens to their apiaries every year. Thus we shall give encouragement to our numerous queen-breeders, and steadily advance our own interests.

Tuscarawas County, O., Aug. 4, 1893.

Donating or Purchasing Honey for Exhibition Purposes.

Written for the American Bee Journal

BY DR. C. C. MILLER.

FRIEND YORK:—Dr. Mason and you can settle your quarrel to your own liking, and I'm not going to interfere. I merely arise to make a little question as to one position that Dr. Mason seems to take on page 201, and that is, that less credit is due for an exhibit made by purchase through funds appropriated by a State than for an exhibit made up of loans or donations of individual bee-keepers.

Given two States exactly alike as to their honey resources—in fact, alike in every respect except that the exhibit of one State is made up entirely of loans and donations, and that of the other is made up of purchases made by the State—and I don't see that these two differing items should at all be taken into account by the judge in making the award. If not by the judge, then not by others. The question is simply, "Which is the best exhibit?" without saying how the exhibit was secured, providing all was fair in the securing. The State that makes the best exhibit deserves the most credit.

Of course, there is no disputing the credit due to an individual bee-keeper who makes a large donation to his State exhibit, and I would be the last one to attempt to diminish that credit, but when you come to consider the exhibit as a whole, I maintain that the matter of donation or purchase has nothing to do with it.

Take the case of the two supposed States. In one of the States the bee-keepers hold a council, and one of them

says, "We want to make the very best showing that we can for our State. I, for one, am willing to donate or loan a goodly share of the best I have, and no doubt others are equally willing. But if the right means are used, I believe we can have an appropriation from the State, and thus secure a finer exhibit than in any other way." And if what he says is true, don't you think they will all agree that a public appropriation is the best way? Fools if they don't. If you raise the objection that these bee-keepers are not entitled to credit for what is obtained through public money, I reply that some one deserves credit for the exhibit, and pray who is it? If the bee-keepers set in motion the machinery that brought out the exhibit, then they deserve credit for it.

Ten men of one State donate a thousand pounds of fine honey. They deserve credit for it. Ten men of another State put their heads together, and by fair and honest means secure a State appropriation that gets a thousand pounds just as good as the first. Don't they deserve just as much credit? And if the purchase is greater, then is not the credit greater?

PLEASE BE FAIR.

While I am writing, allow me to refer to the item on page 216. Is it entirely fair to insinuate that *Gleanings*, for its own benefit, is trying to lower the price of honey by reporting that the crop is large? Does Bro. Faylor know that *Gleanings* refuses to publish accounts of small crops? If bee-keepers send in reports only when they secure large crops, and are silent as to small crops, can we blame the bee-journals? Let's be fair.

Marengo, Ill.

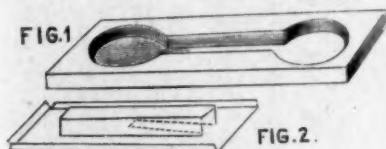
[Doctor, we hardly think that Mr. Faylor wished to "insinuate" anything as regards *Gleanings*, though it may appear so. We are very certain that we didn't look at it in that light, for the publishers of *Gleanings* we feel are too honorable to do such a thing as is intimated. Certainly, any bee-paper that should thus conduct itself would not be working for the best interests of bee-keepers in general; and if *Gleanings* is not helping bee-keeping most wonderfully, where is the bee-paper that is? Self-interest and selfishness are short-lived in almost everything where they are allowed to rule.—Ed.]

Something About Bee-Escapes— The "Handy" Escape.

*Written for the American Bee Journal
BY B. TAYLOR.*

I send a sample of my "Handy bee-escape." I have within the past three weeks taken off at least 150 supers of honey with these escapes, using 40 of them for that purpose. I have on one day put 30 of them upon hives on which there was from one to four 24-section supers, and by the evening of the next day they would all be so completely cleaned of bees that we could take our spring wheelbarrow and carry every super to the curing-house without delay or stirring up the bees of a single hive.

In the house-apiary, especially, the honey can be taken without the bees seeming to know that their treasures are disturbed at all. It will be seen



Taylor's "Handy" Bee-Escape.

Fig. 1.—Part of escape board showing opening for the metal escape.
Fig. 2.—Metal escape to be inverted over one end of the opening in the escape board.

that this escape is the most simple of any yet brought to notice, and is so small that but one bee can enter it at a time, and as I see in reading the bee-journals that there is much talk of the need of an escape that would enable the bees to get out in large numbers at the same time, so the supers would be emptied quickly, I thought I would give my experience with escapes. I recently received a sample escape from Mr. R. J. Stead, of Ontario, Canada. His is made of 5 little gates of zinc, and if all of them were opened at the same time, it would make an opening $\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. That this escape will clean the bees from supers I know without trying, as I had experience with a similar device many years ago; but as Mr. Stead's device lets the bees escape on the outside of the hive, into the open air, it would not work in my house-apiary, as the bees would be let out into the house—the very thing that is to be avoided. For out-door work it has this objection, that you first have to put the board containing the escape under the supers, and

then after waiting one-half hour, you must go and give each hive attention the second time. With the Handy escape, the Porter, and that class, you have only to put the escape board under the supers, and they require no further thought, the bees going directly down into the hive, which I am quite sure is a better way than to let them out of the hive, to find their way back again.

When I first saw Mr. Stead's machine, it at once called up an early experience of my own—early in the sixties. I was moved to find some way of getting rid of the immense horde of drones in my apiary, that would, on an afternoon when they flew out for their daily exercise, roar like a great waterfall. At that time all our brood-combs were built from comb-guides, just as the bees elected to have them, and some of the hives would contain quite one-half drone-comb, and as the hives were quite large, there would be a multitude of male bees that would make all profit an impossibility. To catch and destroy these surplus drones, I invented a trap made nearly exactly like Mr. Stead's escape. This trap was composed of many little gates of tin placed side by side in a strip of wood the whole width of the hive. They were made so that the worker-bees could get inward under the ends of the gates, but the larger drones could not return, but could get out without hindrance. I expected to go to the hives the next morning after they were on, and catch and kill the whole herd that would be clustered on the outside of the hive, and kill them by throwing them into a pail of water.

I put some traps, one day, on such hives as had the most drones, and was greatly pleased to find at evening the hive fronts covered by gallons of the desired dead-beats. The next morning I dipped the black mass from the front of a hive, and hurled them into the tub of water. I sized them under, and they were soon dead. But on examining them closely, what was my disappointment to find I had killed more worker-bees than drones! My traps were a practical failure; they would catch the drones, but the worker-bees are on good terms with them, at this time of year, and will stay out with and feed them for weeks.

I have long ago ceased to rear a useless herd of male bees—there is not enough of them now in my yard to attract notice on the fairest afternoon. Full sheets of brood foundation was the means to this profitable end.

I made some of these traps of many

springs placed side by side, and when the question of escapes was raised, my thoughts at once went back to my early experiments, and I made an escape by placing 8 springs side by side. I also made some with a like number of little metal gates, similar to Mr. Stead's. I thought that there must be a big room so the bees could get out quickly. On trying, I was disappointed. The supers were not cleaned of bees as I had expected, and I made some of only one-half the size; these worked better, but were not satisfactory, and I kept on decreasing the size, each lessening of the seeming capacity increasing their practical value, and I resolved to make one with a *single spring, and so small that but one bee could enter it at a time*; and now, after three years' use, in comparison with all the noted escapes, I know that it will do the work perfectly, and more quickly than any escape that allows several bees to enter at the same time. In the Handy escape, each bee, as it enters the escape, is compelled to go ahead, as there is not room to even turn around.

After using this escape for 3 seasons, I know that it will empty 3 or 4 supers, all filled with bees, more quickly, and with far greater certainty, than any escape that makes a *large opening between the super and brood-nest*.

I have proved by extended experiments that the nearer the bees are cut off from the brood-nest, the more anxious they are to get out, and the sooner they will do so; and I here advise all experimenters who are trying to invent a wholesale escape, to waste no further time, as the facts here stated, I am quite certain, explain the nature of the case, and will render all effort to evade them unavailing; this natural condition being that the nearer the bees in the super are cut off from the brood-nest, the sooner they will go out.

Forestville, Minn.

More About Bean-Honey Production in California.

Written for the American Bee Journal

BY M. H. MENDLESON.

Some time ago I received the following communication from Wm. A. Pryal, of North Temescal, Calif.:

"I saw a clipping to-day, taken from the *Venturian*, which connected your name with a matter that I have taken

some interest in since I was at the World's Fair a little over a month ago. It is in regard to bean honey. I wanted to get some facts about such honey.

"The last time I was in the California building on the Fair grounds, I ran across an exhibit of a bee-hive and a quantity of rather fair-looking honey from your county. A Dr. Archer was the exhibitor. The honey was said to have been gathered from the blossom of the bean. This sort of honey was new to me; though I have seen beans in greater or less quantities for years, I do not remember ever having seen a bee on one of the blossoms. Before I left Chicago I called Mr. York's attention to this exhibit—in fact, at that time it was the only honey shown in said building.

WM. A. PRYAL."

Friend Pryal requested the information through the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.

My attention was drawn to the bean honey a few years ago, by our congressman, Mr. Cannon. He has a beautiful home out in the Santa Clara valley, partly surrounded by hundreds of acres of fruit trees, and thousands of acres of the bean-fields. He caught many stray swarms of bees, many of which I bought from him, and of late years I have bought all that he caught, by furnishing the hives, etc. I noticed the honey from these colonies was mostly of a superior quality, of light color and good flavor. I thought at the time that it was from the fruit-bloom, but Mr. R. Wilkin and others called my attention to the fact that their bees had filled up from the bean bloom, consequently I investigated on a small scale, and Mr. Archer, a year later (1892), on a larger scale; 1892 was rather dry for the bean fields, and a failure with the sages, still the experiment proved that if they filled their hives in a dry year, a wet season ought to prove better, or give considerable surplus. Mr. Archer had done well.

A number of my friends wished to discourage me from a further venture. This season I have several hundred colonies in various places in the heart of the bean-fields, with good, portable extractor houses. The results I shall give at the close of the season.

One apiary of nearly 300 colonies I moved 19 miles during nights, never losing any time from the sumacs till evening, to the bean-blossoms the next morning. The majority of these colonies were too strong for single story hives, filling two stories. One week

later many of them were nearly full, proving a success in moving without loss.

There were, last season, 22,000 acres planted to beans, and the crop amounted to nearly 1,000 carloads. These figures I have gotten from the bean men.

This season was late for bloom. I noticed the first bloom the last of June, but not much honey is gathered from the first two weeks' bloom—one of my apiaries has been gathering honey for only two weeks back; now all colonies are crowding their queens with honey of light color and good flavor.

I should mention that the main varieties of beans planted are Limas and small whites, but there are many other varieties planted.

Later in the season I shall try to get the exact number of acres planted to beans, also the amount of beans raised, and general results. The crop will be immense.

Ventura, Calif., Aug. 7, 1893.

Bee-Paralysis and Starvation with Plenty of Honey.

Written for the American Bee Journal

BY H. F. COLEMAN.

The fall season of the year is now coming, and with it we may expect the usual amount of bee-paralysis, and we should remember, that stimulating by proper feeding is almost, if not quite, a specific for the disease.

In this connection, it is well enough to say that it is not every case of bees dying in large numbers from a hive, that is a case of bee-paralysis. It is sometimes hard to distinguish between this disease and starvation. At this season of the year bees frequently starve with plenty of honey in their hives, and we are apt to class such cases as bee-paralysis.

I think I hear some one say—Mrs. Atchley, for instance—Coleman, are you certain that bees sometimes starve with honey in their hive? That is just exactly what I mean, but let it be understood that I do not mean that whole colonies starve with honey in their hives.

Not long since I was passing through my apiary, and saw the bees carrying out young, downy bees from one of my best colonies, headed by a golden queen. I knew the colony had plenty of honey, but I thought I would make an investigation, anyway; and upon investigating I found that the honey in the hive was

confined to the outside combs, and that the combs from which the bees were hatching contained no honey at all, and that the bees just hatched were weak and actually dying of starvation with plenty of honey only two or three combs from them. I shifted a comb containing honey, so as to give the hatching bees access to it, and the remedy was complete. The young bees quit dying in a few minutes, and have not died any since. This is only one of many instances of the same kind that have come under my observation, but it will suffice to establish the fact in question.

The idea that hatched bees feed each other, only as they do incidentally when honey is coming in, is not in accord with my experience, and is, in my opinion, at variance with the truth. When honey is coming in, the field bees deliver it to the younger bees, and the younger bees store or consume it, as may be demanded; but when no honey is coming in, every adult bee helps herself, and if, in such cases, she should happen to be so situated that she cannot find the honey, starvation is the result, though honey may be in the hive.

Sneedville, Tenn., Aug. 15, 1893.

The New York State Honey Exhibit at the World's Fair.

Written for the American Bee Journal

BY DR. A. B. MASON.

I have read, on page 309, Mr. O. L. Hershisser's comments on what I said on pages 200 and 201 of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, in regard to the New York honey exhibit, to which I wish to make a reply.

Please let me preface what I may say, with the statement that Mr. Hershisser and myself are the best of friends, and would be glad to do, and do do, each other favors whenever opportunity offers, and I believe he has no feeling against me, and I know I have none against him.

I wish also to say that in commenting on the editorial on page 137, which seems, by Mr. Hershisser's article, to have been furnished by Mr. H. himself, I did not call attention to all the misstatements that seemed to me to be quite large. For instance, the editor says in speaking of the space it occupies, "It occupies a floor space approximately 30x50 feet," which equals 1,500 feet of floor, when, in fact, taking the editor's, or rather Mr. H.'s figures, it oc-

cupies only 440 square feet, or less than one-third the space claimed; and the contents of the case said to be 18x5 feet square is practically not on exhibition, one side and both ends of the case being part of the building and case, and entirely hid from view, and the other side almost constantly closed with curtains.

I shall have to admit the truthfulness of Mr. H.'s statement when he says, "This was not, however, a case where the 'crooked was made straight,' but exactly the opposite," for it was not the editor that was "crooked," but rather Mr. H., and my unsophisticated effort to right the editor has led Mr. H. to reiterate the crookedness.

I beg to ask the readers, notwithstanding Mr. H.'s reference to my being "noted for jocularity," to take my "statements seriously," for when I said (in reference to the claim of there being 5,000 pounds of comb honey and 3,000 pounds of extracted honey on exhibition in the New York cases), "If you will just cut your figures in two, saying 2,500 and 1,500 pounds, respectively, you will be much nearer the mark," I said just exactly what I meant, having in mind that I might be called to account for it, in which it appears I was not mistaken. Like Mr. H., I "made no attempt at absolute accuracy," but having read the editor's, or Mr. H.'s, editorial, I did take the pains to count, as did other exhibitors, the number of sections on exhibition, and I found 2,752 sections, besides 98½ pounds the product of one colony, only a portion of which was "in sight," and I thought that 2,500 was much "nearer the mark" of being the correct amount than 5,000 was.

Let me say, also, that I have since gone over the exhibit with other exhibitors, and find 2,779 sections to be "approximately" correct, and 2,500 sections would be "nearer the mark" than would 5,000 pounds, especially when we take into account the fact that many sections do not weigh a pound each.

I have just weighed some sections of honey that are as well filled as are the New York sections, and find them to weigh less than 15 ounces, which would make the New York exhibit about 2,600 pounds of comb honey, besides the 98½ pounds before referred to. With another party, I have also counted the jars of extracted honey, and weighed the contents of jars of the same size that I have on exhibition, and I find that 1,500 pounds was a generous estimate.

It seems hardly possible that my "early education in the rudiments of

arithmetic is becoming impaired," according to Mr. H., without getting off 2,500 in 5,000, etc.

In regard to Mr. H.'s statement that New York had "more than ten times as much comb honey.....as any other State," etc., I will say that if my figures, 2,752 pounds, are approximately correct, I was not far from right when I said, "Had you said five times as much, instead of ten, you would have been nearer the mark," still holds true, for one exhibit had about 500 pounds.

In regard to the space occupied by this "ten times as much comb honey," I figured this way: Two cases 5x25 each is 250 square feet; another case 5x10 (only one end and one side occupied) is 25 feet; total space occupied, 275 feet. The cases occupied by the other States and "foreign exhibit" (that means Ontario) are 5x25, or 125, and if my "early education in the rudiments of arithmetic is" not "impaired," 275 is not 3½ times 125, neither is it 2½ times 125.

I guess I'd better say "this is not a joke," either.

New York also occupies a case 5x10 feet with supplies, (not comb honey), mostly from Mr. Falconer and Messrs. Van Deusen & Sons, and it is a *fine* exhibit, and a credit to Mr. Hershisser and the exhibitors. Another case 5x17 contains some very fine colonies of bees that have gathered a goodly supply of surplus honey, but this exhibit is practically out of sight, as before mentioned.

Allowing New York to have 2 cases 5x25, and the one case 5x10 showing one side and one end, a case of supplies 5x10, and the case of bees 5x18, the total being 415 square feet, she still occupies less than 1½ times as much space as Ontario, which has a case 5x25, and a space of about 3x13 feet occupied by supplies, total 174 feet, and 2½ times that, according to my "early education in arithmetic," is 435 feet.

Again, I don't know, but presume, that the supplies exhibited in the New York case, are owned by the manufacturers, but being from New York are classed in her exhibit, and thus helps to make the grand total claimed by New York. Should Mr. Muth's exhibit of hives and extractors be included in the Ohio exhibit, as it should be, if New York includes the supplies, New York would then occupy but a little more than 2½ the space Ohio does; and if Mr. A. I. Root's exhibit of supplies (that are from Ohio, and were arranged by the Ohio superintendent), that occupies 136 feet, be included, New York would oc-

cupy less than twice as much space as Ohio.

Regarding the number of bee-keepers represented in the New York exhibit, Mr. H.'s article is its own reply, and leaves my statement correct.

In regard to the purchasing of honey by the State for exhibition, I see nothing dishonorable in bee-keepers loaning honey for a State exhibit, but, on the contrary, consider it quite commendable. Certainly no bee-keeper is entitled to any more credit for selling his honey to the State than he is when selling to any other party, and Ohio and other State bee-keepers are not "out of the use of their property for a year," as might be inferred from Mr. H.'s article the New York bee-keepers would have been if they had loaned their honey to the State.

I most frankly admit that when I said "my recollection is that neither Ontario nor Ohio has a section of honey on exhibition that is not better and more perfectly filled at the sides than is the best section in the New York exhibit," my "recollection" was 240 miles away from the exhibits, and was at fault, as the New York exhibit *does* contain a few better filled sections than are a few in the Ohio exhibit; but when Mr. H. says, "We would have no difficulty in selecting from our exhibit as many, or more, perfectly filled sections as may be found in those exhibits" (referring to Ontario and Ohio), he is certainly mistaken, as could be easily seen by any one.

The wood on the sides of the cases in the New York exhibit, being of the same width as those in other State exhibits, covers imperfections in the same way, and really *more* of them, for there are more to cover.

In regard to the "1,000 cases containing comb honey" which New York has on exhibition, and Mr. H. claims "would contain something over 12,000 pounds," I will say I have counted the cases and find 424 showing two sections each; 280 showing three sections each; and 266 showing four sections each, which, according to my "early education in . . . arithmetic" makes 2,752 sections of honey (besides the 98½ pounds before mentioned) on exhibition. The cases *may* contain 15,000 pounds, for all I know, but if the cases *do* hold more than 2,752 sections, they are certainly not on exhibition any more than are a few hundred pounds of Ohio comb honey that are stored out of sight.

Now, Mr. Editor, it is possible that Mr. H. believes that what honey he has stored away and not in sight is on exhibi-

tion, while I believe that nothing but what is in sight is *on exhibition*.

I wish to say that I honestly believe that Mr. H. has done the very best he knew how in collecting and putting the New York honey exhibit in place, and is entitled to and has the credit due him for his earnest and faithful efforts.

If there is any evidence in what I have said that I wish to belittle any exhibit, or be boastful of Ohio's, I wish to say that I have no such feeling, being rather anxious that each and all shall have all the credit due them, and that that credit shall be very large indeed.

World's Fair Grounds, Chicago, Ill.



Do not write anything for publication on the same sheet of paper with business matters, unless it can be torn apart without interfering with either part of the letter.

A Beginner's Experience with Bees.

I purchased 5 colonies of Italian bees, and find it a pleasure to work with and handle them. I bought 2 golden 5-banded Italian queens, and had no trouble to introduce them. They are both good layers. I have now hives full of nice, yellow 5-banded bees from them, and, to say the least of them is to say they are capital workers.

I tell my neighbor that I would rather handle bees than hogs, although I raise quite a number of hogs on my farm every year, at a good profit. I think I shall have about 9 or 10 colonies of bees next year, as they have not cast any swarms this year yet. I have placed on my hives supers containing sections, and the bees are now filling them nicely. We are getting a good honey-flow now from heart's-ease and alfalfa clover.

B. F. HARFORD.

Randall, Kans., Aug. 21, 1893.

Continual and Copious Honey-Flow.

The last spring was the worst one for bees ever experienced in this part of the country. Continued cold winds made it almost impossible for bees to fly to any purpose until June 1st. So unfavorable was it that they did not seem to get any appreciable benefit from the fruit-bloom, of which we have thousands of acres in this vicinity. They did not begin to build up in

strength until June 1st. But from the 1st to the 5th of June we seemed to pass from the cold of early spring to midsummer; and from that time until the present we had a continual and copious honey-flow.

There has been an almost constant crop of alfalfa in bloom; and for sometime past the bee-weed, or cleome, has been profuse in bloom. With hundreds of acres of these two plants within easy reach of our bees, it is not strange that they have boomed for nearly three months past, and that super after super must go on and come off in quick succession. The honey that I have secured is almost as clear as pure water; and this is the character of all the honey that I have seen gathered from either alfalfa or cleome in this vicinity.

My bees, which are mostly pure Italians or high-grade hybrids, have not been inclined to swarm, though some of the colonies are so strong that with two or three supers on the hive they appear so crowded as scarcely to have room to work. I should have preferred more swarming, as I wish to increase the number of my colonies. One colony that is mixed with Carniolan blood has recently sent out two large swarms. The first one that came out in less than three weeks has filled eight frames, shallow ones, with both honey and comb, and are now working in the other chamber.

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Wants or Exchanges.

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Ft. Jennings, Ohio, June 24, 1893.

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Either 3 or 5 Banded, each 75c.; 6 for \$4.25

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HARNESS \$5.50.



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Breast Collar to
buckle on trace.
Traces one inch
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2 1/2 inch Saddle,
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